



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/783,380	02/20/2004	David A. Matthews	MS1-1954US	6416
22801	7590	10/20/2009		
LEE & HAYES, PLLC 601 W. RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 1400 SPOKANE, WA 99201				
EXAMINER ROSWEIL, MICHAEL				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2173				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/20/2009		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

lhptoms@leehayes.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/783,380

**Applicant(s)**

MATTHEWS ET AL.

**Examiner**

MICHAEL ROSWELL

**Art Unit**

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 June 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-22 and 24-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-22 and 24-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rathbone, (Windows XP for Dummies, 2001, Published by Hungry Minds, Inc.), Straub et al (US Patent 5,905,492), hereinafter Straub, and Hilbert et al. (US Publication 2003/0088570 A1), hereinafter Hilbert.

The applied reference (Straub) has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

**Claims 1 and 7: Rathbone** discloses a user interface and method on a computer system comprising:

a Logon page configured to display one or more selectable logon controls each having a corresponding user-identifiable indicator (Figure 4-1).

Rathbone further teaches a desktop page configured to display in response to a selectable logon control being selected, the desktop page further configured to display user selectable controls in one or more regions of the desktop page and display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the icon and name of the user "Andy Rathbone", displayed in the start menu of the desktop).

However, Rathbone fails to explicitly teach the desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control.

Straub teaches a system for updating themes for an operating system, such as Windows XP as disclosed by Rathbone. Furthermore, Straub teaches a desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the ability to customize [i.e. "further configure"] a desktop background to display any graphic image selected by a user, which would include said user-identifiable indicator, at col. 2, lines 20-29). By configuring the background to display the user-identifiable indicator, Straub thus teaches the claimed persistent display of said indicator.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone and Straub before him to customize the desktop background of Rathbone with the user-identifiable indicator through the customization technique of Straub. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of enhancing a user's experience through increased customization. See Straub, col. 2, lines 20-22.

However, Rathbone and Straub fail to explicitly teach a transition from the logon screen to the desktop page, the transition configured to display after the selectable logon control has been selected but prior to display of the desktop page, the transition further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition and to display elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls, thereby enhancing a computing session by providing seamless continuity when a user logs onto the computing system.

Hilbert teaches a system for providing a logon to a multi-user device similar to that of Rathbone and Straub. Furthermore, Hilbert teaches a transition from a logon screen (Fig. 3) to the desktop page, the transition configured to display after the selectable logon control has been selected but prior to display of the desktop page, the transition further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition, thereby enhancing a computing session by providing seamless continuity when a user logs onto the computing system (as can be seen at Fig. 4 and ¶ 0076). The examiner further contends that as Rathbone shows a plurality of selectable logon controls (Fig. 4-1), in combination with the single user display on a transition as in Hilbert (Figs. 3 and 4) one would necessarily obtain a transition page that displays elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone, Straub and Hilbert before him at the time the invention was made to modify the logon and desktop of Rathbone and Straub to include the desktop page and transition page of Hilbert. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of further personalizing a user interface. See Hilbert, ¶ 0007.

**Claims 2 and 8: Hilbert** discloses a user interface and method as recited in claim 1 and 7, further disclose the user-identifiable indicator is a user name corresponding to the selectable logon control for a user identified by the user name, and wherein the user name is displayed uninterrupted throughout the transition from the logon page to the desktop page (see Fig. 4, ¶ 0076). Straub further teaches that the desktop image may be any graphical image selected by a user, as shown *supra*.

**Claims 3 and 9: Hilbert** discloses a user interface as recited in claim 1 and 7, further disclose the user-identifiable indicator is an image corresponding to the selectable logon control, and wherein the image is displayed uninterrupted throughout the transition from the logon page to the desktop page (see Fig. 4, ¶ 0076). Straub further teaches that the desktop image may be any graphical image selected by a user, as shown *supra*.

**Claim 4: Hilbert** discloses a user interface as recited in claim 1, and further discloses the user-identifiable image corresponding to the selectable logon control (see Fig. 4, ¶ 0076). Straub further teaches that the desktop image may be any graphical image selected by a user, as shown *supra*. As such, Straub teaches the image transforming to a full-size page display while being displayed uninterrupted throughout the transition from the logon page to the desktop page, as the Windows 95 operating system disclosed in Straub is well-known to include desktop customization features that allow a user to select how the preferred desktop image is displayed, typically in either a "centered", "tiled", or "stretched" (i.e. full-size page display) mode.

**Claim 5: Hilbert** discloses a user interface as recited in claim 1, and further discloses the user-identifiable image corresponding to the selectable logon control (see Fig. 4, ¶ 0076). Straub

further teaches that the desktop image may be any graphical image selected by a user, as shown *supra*. As such, Straub teaches the user-identifiable indicator as a portion of an image corresponding to the selectable logon control, and the portion of the image being displayed uninterrupted throughout the transition from the logon page to the desktop page.

**Claims 6: Rathbone** discloses a user interface as recited in claim 1, wherein the logon page is further configured to display the one or more selectable logon controls each having corresponding user information Hilbert further teaches the transition being further configured to display the user information corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition (Fig. 4, ¶ 0076).

**Claim 10: Rathbone** discloses a method as recited in claim 7, wherein displaying the logon page includes displaying the logon page of the one or more selectable logon controls that each have corresponding user information (Figure 10-12: shows Current user's name, Browse the Web with Internet Explorer, etc.). Hilbert teaches the transitioning includes displaying the user information corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transitioning from the logon page to the desktop page (Figure 4, ¶ 0076). Straub further teaches that the desktop image may be any graphical image selected by a user, as shown *supra*.

**Claim 12: Rathbone** discloses a user interface, method, comprising:  
a logon page configured to display one or more selectable logon controls each having a corresponding user-identifiable indicator (Figure 4-1).

Rathbone further teaches a desktop page configured to display in response to a

selectable logon control being selected, the desktop page further configured to display user selectable controls in one or more regions of the desktop page and display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the icon and name of the user "Andy Rathbone", displayed in the start menu of the desktop).

However, Rathbone fails to explicitly teach the desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control.

Straub teaches a system for updating themes for an operating system, such as Windows XP as disclosed by Rathbone. Furthermore, Straub teaches a desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the ability to customize [i.e. "further configure"] a desktop background to display any graphic image selected by a user, which would include said user-identifiable indicator, at col. 2, lines 20-29). By configuring the background to display the user-identifiable indicator, Straub thus teaches the claimed persistent display of said indicator.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone and Straub before him to customize the desktop background of Rathbone with the user-identifiable indicator through the customization technique of Straub. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of enhancing a user's experience through increased customization. See Straub, col. 2, lines 20-22.

However, Rathbone and Straub fail to explicitly teach a start page configured to display before the desktop page and in response to the selectable logon control being selected on the logon page, the start page further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control and display one or more of the user selectable controls from any of the one or more regions of the desktop page, and further fail to explicitly teach a transition from the logon page to the start page, the transition configured to display the



user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition and to display elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls.

Hilbert teaches a system for providing a logon to a multi-user device similar to that of Rathbone and Straub. Furthermore, Hilbert teaches a start page configured to display before the desktop page and in response to the selectable logon control being selected on the logon page, the start page further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control and display one or more of the user selectable controls from any of the one or more regions of the desktop page (taught as the "portal" page 500 that is displayed before a user accesses the desktop page, at ¶ 0077 and seen in Fig. 5). Hilbert further teaches a transition from a logon screen (Fig. 3) to the start page, the transition configured to display after the selectable logon control has been selected but prior to display of the desktop page, the transition further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition, (as can be seen at Fig. 4 and ¶ 0076). The examiner further contends that as Rathbone shows a plurality of selectable logon controls (Fig. 4-1), in combination with the single user display on a transition as in Hilbert (Figs. 3 and 4) one would necessarily obtain a transition page that displays elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone, Straub and Hilbert before him at the time the invention was made to modify the logon and desktop of Rathbone and Straub to include the desktop page and start page of Hilbert. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of further personalizing a user interface. See Hilbert, ¶ 0007.

**Claim 21: Rathbone** discloses a user interface, method, comprising:

a logon page configured to display one or more selectable logon controls each having a corresponding user-identifiable indicator (Figure 4-1).

Rathbone further teaches a desktop page configured to display in response to a selectable logon control being selected, the desktop page further configured to display user selectable controls in one or more regions of the desktop page and display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the icon and name of the user "Andy Rathbone", displayed in the start menu of the desktop).

However, Rathbone fails to explicitly teach the desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control.

Straub teaches a system for updating themes for an operating system, such as Windows XP as disclosed by Rathbone. Furthermore, Straub teaches a desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the ability to customize [i.e. "further configure"] a desktop background to display any graphic image selected by a user, which would include said user-identifiable indicator, at col. 2, lines 20-29). By configuring the background to display the user-identifiable indicator, Straub thus teaches the claimed persistent display of said indicator.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone and Straub before him to customize the desktop background of Rathbone with the user-identifiable indicator through the customization technique of Straub. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of enhancing a user's experience through increased customization. See Straub, col. 2, lines 20-22.

However, Rathbone and Straub fail to explicitly teach a start page configured to display before the desktop page and in response to the selectable logon control being selected on the

logon page, the start page further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control and display one or more of the user selectable controls from any of the one or more regions of the desktop page, and further fail to explicitly teach a transition from the start page to the desktop page, the transition configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition and to display elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls.

Hilbert teaches a system for providing a logon to a multi-user device similar to that of Rathbone and Straub. Furthermore, Hilbert teaches a start page configured to display before the desktop page and in response to the selectable logon control being selected on the logon page, the start page further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control and display one or more of the user selectable controls from any of the one or more regions of the desktop page (taught as the "portal" page 500 that is displayed before a user accesses the desktop page, at ¶ 0077 and seen in Fig. 5). Therefore, a combination of Rathbone, Straub, and Hilbert would necessarily teach a transition from the start page to the desktop page while displaying the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transitioning. The examiner further contends that as Rathbone shows a plurality of selectable logon controls (Fig. 4-1), in combination with the single user display on a transition as in Hilbert (Figs. 3 and 4) one would necessarily obtain a transition page that displays elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone, Straub and Hilbert before him at the time the invention was made to modify the logon and desktop of Rathbone and Straub to include the desktop page and start

page of Hilbert. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of further personalizing a user interface. See Hilbert, ¶ 0007.

**Claims 11 and 30: Rathbone** discloses one or more computer readable media comprising computer executable instructions that, when executed, direct a computing device to perform the method of claims 7 and 21 (Figure 4-1).

**Claim 22: Hilbert** discloses a user interface as recited in claim 12 and 21, further comprising a transition from the logon page to the start page, the transition configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition (Figure 4, ¶ 0076).

**Claim 14: Hilbert** discloses a user interface as recited in claim 12 and 21, further comprising a transition from the start page to the desktop page, the transition configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition (Figure 4, ¶ 0076).

**Claims 15 and 24: Hilbert** discloses a user interface as recited in claim 12 and 21, further comprising: a first transition from the logon page to the start page, the first transition configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the first transition (the “sensing” transition of Fig. 3) and a second transition from the start page to the desktop page, the second transition configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the second transition (the “loading” transition of Fig. 4).

**Claim 31: Rathbone** discloses computer readable media, comprising:

a logon page configured to display one or more selectable logon controls each having a corresponding user-identifiable indicator (Figure 4-1).

Rathbone further teaches a desktop page configured to display in response to a selectable logon control being selected, the desktop page further configured to display user selectable controls in one or more regions of the desktop page and display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the icon and name of the user "Andy Rathbone", displayed in the start menu of the desktop).

However, Rathbone fails to explicitly teach the desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control.

Straub teaches a system for updating themes for an operating system, such as Windows XP as disclosed by Rathbone. Furthermore, Straub teaches a desktop page being further configured to persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control (taught as the ability to customize [i.e. "further configure"] a desktop background to display any graphic image selected by a user, which would include said user-identifiable indicator, at col. 2, lines 20-29). By configuring the background to display the user-identifiable indicator, Straub thus teaches the claimed persistent display of said indicator.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone and Straub before him to customize the desktop background of Rathbone with the user-identifiable indicator through the customization technique of Straub. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of enhancing a user's experience through increased customization. See Straub, col. 2, lines 20-22.

However, Rathbone and Straub fail to explicitly teach a start page configured to display before the desktop page and in response to the selectable logon control being selected on the logon page, the start page further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control and display one or more of the user selectable controls from any of the one or more regions of the desktop page, and further fail to explicitly teach a transition from the logon page to the start page, the transition configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition and to display elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls.

Hilbert teaches a system for providing a logon to a multi-user device similar to that of Rathbone and Straub. Furthermore, Hilbert teaches a start page configured to display before the desktop page and in response to the selectable logon control being selected on the logon page, the start page further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control and display one or more of the user selectable controls from any of the one or more regions of the desktop page (taught as the "portal" page 500 that is displayed before a user accesses the desktop page, at ¶ 0077 and seen in Fig. 5). Hilbert further teaches a transition from a logon screen (Fig. 3) to the start page, the transition configured to display after the selectable logon control has been selected but prior to display of the desktop page, the transition further configured to display the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control uninterrupted throughout the transition, (as can be seen at Fig. 4 and ¶ 0076). The examiner further contends that as Rathbone shows a plurality of selectable logon controls (Fig. 4-1), in combination with the single user display on a transition as in Hilbert (Figs. 3 and 4) one would necessarily obtain a transition page that displays elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Rathbone, Straub and Hilbert before him at the time the invention was made to modify the logon and desktop of Rathbone and Straub to include the desktop page and start page of Hilbert. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of further personalizing a user interface. See Hilbert, ¶ 0007.

**Claims 16, 25 and 32: Hilbert** discloses a user interface, method, and one or more computer readable media, as recited in claim 12, 21 and 31, the desktop page is further configured to display regional information in one or more of the regions of the desktop page, and wherein the start page is further configured to display the regional information from any of the one or more regions of the desktop page (see ¶ 0077 and 0078).

**Claims 17, 26 and 34: Rathbone** discloses a user interface, method, and one or more computer readable media, as recited in claim 12, 21 and 31, the user-identifiable indicator is a user name corresponding to the selectable logon control for a user identified by the user name (Figure 4-3: "Andy Rathbone"). Hilbert further teaches the user name being displayed uninterrupted throughout a first transition from the logon page to the start page and continues to be displayed uninterrupted throughout a second transition from the start page to the desktop page (Fig. 4, ¶ 0076). Straub further teaches that the desktop image may be any graphical image selected by a user, as shown *supra*.

**Claims 18, 27 and 35: Hilbert** discloses a user interface, method, and one or more computer readable media, as recited in claim 12, 21 and 31, the user-identifiable indicator is an image corresponding to the selectable logon control, and wherein the image is displayed uninterrupted

throughout a first transition from the logon page to the start page and continues to be displayed uninterrupted throughout a second transition from the start page to the desktop page (Figure 4, ¶ 0076).

**Claims 19, 28 and 36: Rathbone** discloses a user interface, method, and one or more computer readable media, as recited in claim 12, 21 and 31, the logon page is further configured to display the one or more selectable logon controls each having corresponding user information (Figure 4-3: "Kitty"). Hilbert further teaches the user information corresponding to the selectable logon control being displayed uninterrupted throughout a first transition from the logon page to the start page and continues to be displayed uninterrupted throughout a second transition from the start page to the desktop page (Figure 4, ¶ 0076).

**Claims 20, 29 and 33: Rathbone** discloses a user interface, method, and one or more computer readable media, as recited in claim 12, 21 and 31, the desktop page includes at least one of a taskbar region, a sidebar region, and a start menu region, and wherein the start page is further configured to display the one or more user selectable controls from any of the taskbar region, sidebar region, and start menu region of the desktop page (Figure 10-14, further seen in Figure 6 of Hilbert).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 18 June 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that Straub fails to teach "and persistently display the user identifiable indicator corresponding to the selectable logon control" (¶ 0010), the examiner respectfully disagrees. Initially, the examiner would like to note that a combination of



the Rathbone, Straub, and Hilbert references is required to teach the limitations of claim 1 (e.g. Rathbone is relied upon to teach the selectable logon control). However, when viewed in light of this combination, Straub provides for the persistent display of the user identifiable indicator as set forth by the examiner, in that Straub allows for the user to select any graphic image to be displayed as the background of the desktop (col. 2, lines 27-29), such as the user identifiable indicator found in Rathbone, thus making for a persistent display of said indicator.

With further respect to Applicant's arguments that the Hilbert reference fails to teach a transition configured "to display elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls" (§ 0012-0013), the examiner respectfully disagrees. Again, the examiner notes that a combination of the Rathbone, Straub, and Hilbert references is required to teach the limitations of claim 1. In this instance, Rathbone is relied upon to teach a plurality of selectable logon controls. Hilbert has been shown to teach transitions identifying a single selected user. As such, one would go from the display of a plurality of selectable controls (Rathbone), to selecting one of said controls, to the display of only a single control (Hilbert), and as such inherently "display elimination of non-selected selectable logon controls".

Applicant's further arguments (§ 0014-0018) are similar to those responded to above, and as such are deemed similarly responded to.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL ROSWELL whose telephone number is (571)272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kieu Vu can be reached on (571) 272-4057. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael Roswell  
10/9/2009

/Kieu Vu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2173